THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1830. NO. 16.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday.) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood —all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¼
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 30—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

Sept. 17.—tf N. HOLMES, No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough. it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—*Also*, SOVEREIGNS, GUINEAS, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD—for which the highest price will be given. GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale two adjoining lots in the town of Fallston, at the lower falls of Big Beaver, extending more than two hundred feet along the Beaver Creek, and running back to the hill in the rear of the town, embracing a valuable stratum of stone coal, the whole breadth of the lots. There are erected on them a Saw Mill, two Frame Dwelling Houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop, with a tilt-hammer and fixtures complete; all of which are now occupied, and profitably employed. Ten Shares of Water, being *one tenth of the whole water power at the Lower Falls*, will be sold with the above property, if desired, or any portion thereof. Terms of sale will be liberal.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—4w.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE TOKEN, embellished with splendid engravings; and the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, with 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first artists; for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. Oct. 26.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Bread Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

TO FRENCH STUDENTS.—The subscribers have lately received the following French Elementary Works, which are the Standard and School Books in Philadelphia, and, for correctness of print, are superior to all others:—

Bolmar's Genders of French Nouns,
Bolmar's Telemachus,
Bolmar's Key to Telemachus,
Bolmar's Perrin's French Fables, and Key to do. do. do.
Bolmar's French Phrases, for assisting students to acquire a knowledge of French Conversation and Pronunciation.

ALSO.

A New Pronouncing French Primer,
Recueil Choisi,
Le Traducteur Francois,
Elements of French Conversation,
Nugent's French Dictionary.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., *Booksellers,*

November 5—4t. 95 Market street.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association.

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

A. WAY & Co.

NUMBER 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN, Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Purchased principally at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which they offer by the piece or package, at a small advance. In addition to their eastern goods, they are constantly supplied by the Harmony Society, on consignment, with Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c., which they sell at the manufacturer's prices, and lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased in any of the Atlantic cities.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Superior Ingrain Carpets and Hearth Rugs, and a fresh importation of Anker Bolting Cloths, by the piece or smaller quantity.

September 21, 1830.—wst

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

CORNER OF SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. which, in addition to his former supply, makes his stock very extensive, and embraces almost every article connected with the business. He will always have on hand a general assortment of Chemical Preparations, from the manufactory of *Mander, Weaver & Mander, Wolverhampton, England*, which are decidedly superior to the American preparations. They consist, generally, of *Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Antimonial Powder, Blue Pill Mass, Carbonate Ammonia*, Oxalic Acid, *Calcined Magnesia, Acetic Acid*, (8 times the strength of distilled vinegar.) The English Calomel is much more active and certain in its effects than the American, and the dose smaller.—*Also*, French Chemicals generally, from the laboratory of *Pelletier, of Paris*, consisting of Tartar Emetic in Crystals, Oxymuriate Potash, Croton Oil, Quinine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, Piperine, Morphium Pure, Sulphate do., Acetate do.—An assortment of Fresh Extracts, viz:—

Ext. Colocynth, comp'd,	Ext. Cicutæ,
" Gentian,	" Stramonium,
" Elaterium,	" Hyoscyamus,
" Valerian,	" Belladonna,
" Taraxacum.	" Rhatany.

Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.—This article has been highly extolled by the eastern physicians, as being superior to every other preparation of Sarsaparilla, and has recently been used by the faculty in this city with remarkable success. Solidified Copaiva.—This is a superior preparation to the Solidified Copaiva generally sold, being formed by a union of the oil with the balsam. A four grain pill is equal to 30 drops of the balsam.

☞ Physicians are requested to examine the above articles, which will be sold at fair prices.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

SHOPKEEPERS in Allegheny county, exclusive of the city, who have been returned, and who have taken out their licenses, to wit:—

Samuel Walker,	Robert Louther,
Andrew Craighead,	James M'Donald,
Hugh Davis,	David Frew,
John M'Grew,	John Venemon,
William Blackstock,	Frederick Lorentz,
H. Fleming & Thompson,	A. F. Gore,
David Wilkins,	Allen Brown,
James Reed,	Henry Long,
James Jones,	William Johnston,
Samuel M'Crea,	Jacob Fronk,
John Stewart,	William M'Ilrevey,
Charles Carothers,	Robert Wallace,
Henry Chalfant,	Hugh Roland,
Benjamin Jackson,	John Mahood,
Peter Shouse,	John Miller,
David Shields,	Andrew Soles,
James Harriot,	Benjamin Carpenter,
J. L. Steevans,	Samuel Irwin,
J. W. Thompson,	John Kearns,
William Elliott,	Charles Anderson,
Hanson S. Shadwick,	Jeremiah Frew,
John Oliver,	J. Y. C. Bell,
Alexander Hooper,	John Scott,
E. M'Kibbens,	Robert Glass,
William Davidson,	Alexander Stewart.

The following named Shopkeepers did not take out their Licenses.

Joseph Weeks,	John Andrews,
Robert Porter Smith,	William Gibson,
Neel & Metlin,	Robert M'Masters,
John Keen,	G. Porter,
John Branner,	J. Blakely,
James M. Forster,	Joseph Bowman,
J. Caskey,	Lewis Braner.
John Whitehouse,	

WILLIAM WOODS,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

November 9, 1830.—3t

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars: for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES on Various Subjects, relative to the Attributes of God, and His Works in Creation, Providence, and Grace. By Dr. Adam Clarke. 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT GREECE, its Colonies and Conquests, from the Earliest Accounts till the Division of the Macedonian Empire in the East. By John Gillies, L. L. D. In one large octavo volume.

HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE, from its Earliest Period to the Augustan Age. By John Dunlop, author of the History of Fiction.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Nov. 5, 1830. *Booksellers, 95 Market Street.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars: for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

Poetry.

From the New England Galaxy.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

The amber sheen that lit the sky,
And flashed upon the sea, has faded—
And all beneath day's sullen eye
Is dashed with gloom and overshaded.
Above there is no glimpse of blue—
A misty curtain hangs before us;
And massy clouds of sable hue
Are going ominously o'er us.

The very wind sweeps coldly on
With sluggish wing and voice of sadness,
As if it mourned the radiance gone
From summer's open brow of gladness.
The swaying bough, the whistling leaf,
The wash of waters from the distance,
Touch in the heart a chord of grief,
And shed a gloom around existence.

I sit me down in solitude,
And throw my feet upon the fender,
And gaze in meditative mood
Upon the fire's decaying splendor;
And restless thoughts around me throng;
Of wasting pains and fleeting pleasures—
Past now, but hidden, deep and long,
In memory's unopened treasures.

Ah, me! it makes me sad to think
Upon the swift revolving season—
And sentiment runs into ink,
In spite of manhood and of reason.
I fear that I am growing old—
The hopes are gone that once I cherished:
The feverish joys, the griefs untold,
Of youth, have passed away and perished.

The seal of years is on my brow;
My habits they are snug and steady;
I have no relish for a row,
And for a ball am seldom ready.
I muse on tariffs, and on stocks;
Read Smith instead of making verses;
Think only of mine iron box,
And only dream of heavy purses.

Time has been when I did not deem
Ambition's meed an empty bubble,
When love was not a foolish dream,
Nor life a course of toil and trouble.
Alas! how changed am I since then;
How very wise and worldly hearted;
Too true—I ne'er may feel again,
As I have felt in days departed.

Miscellany.

From a late English paper.

LIEGE AND GHENT.

Liege, the inhabitants of which seem determined to take such an active part in the dispute between the Hollanders and Belgians, is a city of some importance, situate on the Maese, and contains above 50,000 inhabitants. The situation of the city is picturesque, and its form compact, being not more than a mile in length, and three quarters in breadth. The first view of the town, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, studded with spires and towers, and interspersed with gardens, is highly fascinating; but on entering it the scene is changed; it presents a gloomy sombre appearance, to which the height of the houses greatly contributes, and it is totally destitute of the cleanliness which forms a distinguishing characteristic of the other towns of the Netherlands. The fortifications were at one time considerable, but they are now quite dismantled. The town and district were formerly subject to a Prince Bishop, who was absolute, and one of the most considerable Ecclesiastical Princes in Germany, having 18 cities, 400 villages, and a revenue of 300,000 ducats, and an army of 8000 soldiers. His power was, however, abolished by the French during the Revolutionary wars, and his palace is now the seat of the Courts of Justice. The Cathedral of St. Lambert, a fine structure, the pride of the inhabitants, was also destroyed by the French, and scarcely a vestige of it now remains. The University was also suppressed by the French; but has been restored by the King. It is a neat, plain edifice, affording means of instruction to 500 students; and as the expenses are very moderate, it extends a taste for literature and science among the middling classes, which has been highly advantageous. The professors are seventeen in number. The tomb of Sir John Mandeville, the celebrated traveler, is in St. William's convent, in the suburbs. After having seen most of the cities in the world, he made choice of this to spend the evening of his life in. The inhabitants of Liege are actively engaged in manufactures, the character of which is much influenced by the nature of the products of the vicinity—coal, iron and alum. Iron works are carried on to a considerable extent; as in the manufacture of great and small arms, which are considered to be equal to any in France. Bonaparte was so sensible of the peculiar natural advantages it afforded for such works, that he expended the sum of a million sterling to form a cannon foundry. The manufacture of nails also employs from 10,000 to 14,000 hands. These articles are exported to Holland, for both home consumption and that of the East and West Indies.—They are also sent to France, and thence to the Levant and Africa. The water communication which the town enjoys with Holland, Germany, and France, greatly facilitates the export of these and of other articles fabricated here, among which are clocks, grates, and other species of hardware; together with woollen cloth in large quantities. This city, like all others in the Netherlands, has been repeatedly besieged, sacked, and burnt.

The language of the people is a mixture of the Walloon dialect, intelligible neither to Dutch, French, nor Flemings. According to a proverbial saying of the country, the city is "the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the paradise of the Priests." It is about sixty miles from Brussels.

Ghent, called by the French Gand, is the chief town of East Flanders, and contains about eighty thousand inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, and must be a city of great antiquity, for it was a flourishing town in the reign of Alfred the Great, and it is recorded that the Danes expelled by him from England landed and enriched themselves by plundering it. In the reign of Edward the Third, it was celebrated for its manufactures—that of woollen cloth was introduced into England from it in his reign.—John, the third son of that monarch, was born here, and is therefore generally known by the name of John of Gaunt. The inhabitants, although it appears they do not share much of the sentiments of their countrymen with respect to the present insurrection against the King of the Netherlands, have always been distinguished for their courage, their spirit, and their love of independence, and their clergy have shown themselves equally hostile to oppression. Bonaparte, when in the height of his power, imprisoned the Bishop of Ghent, and appointed another clergyman to perform the pastoral duties. The clergy of Ghent, one and all, refused to assist him in the ministerial functions, or to recognise his authority. They were, in consequence, on their adherence to the resolution, seized by the Emperor's orders, sent to Antwerp, and there compelled to work at the fortifications. After his deposition the former Bishop was restored, and the clergy again permitted to resume their duties. The town has also been the scene of diplomatic transactions; the compact of the provinces of the Netherlands against the tyranny of Spain, in 1578, called the pacification of Ghent, was executed there, and the treaty of peace between Great Britain and America, in 1814, was signed there. It was also the residence of Louis XVIII. during the hundred days after the return of Bonaparte from Elba. Ghent is situate in a beautiful plain; its area may vie in extent with any city in Europe, being little less than fifteen miles in circumference, but no small portion of the enclosed space is covered with gardens, orchards, and fields of grain. Like all other towns in this flat country, it is intersected with numerous canals, crossed by three hundred bridges. The streets are spacious, and there are thirteen squares. The public prison is one of the nearest approaches to the Panopticon, and its arrangements have been much admired. The average number of prisoners is 1300, and the cost of each prisoner to the state, in consequence of their being kept constantly employed, is only four pounds annually. The markets are kept with peculiar neatness. The flesh butchers, not content with the process of washing and scouring the tables in their stalls, usually deemed sufficient for cleanliness in all other countries, pare or shave off the surface every morning with a plane; thus the tables appear not only clean, but new. Although the population and industry of the place have declined considerably, the town has by no means lost the energies for their rapid restoration. Latterly some large cotton manufactories have been erected, as if the people wished to draw from England this great staple of wealth, in return for the gift of the woollen manufacture, bestowed some centuries ago. While manufactures are thus attended to, it is the chosen residence of many of the Belgian nobility. Invasions and insurrections, to which this country is constantly subject, have prevented the landed proprietors from residing on their estates, and they were therefore forced to seek refuge in fortified towns. Ghent being considerably cheaper than Brussels, many of their nobility have given it a preference, and their example has been followed by great numbers of English, who are actuated by motives of economy. The great school of Ghent, on the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands, was raised into a Royal University, and has now nineteen professors and four hundred students. The Royal College, on a more confined scale, has six professors, and is supported by public funds. The expense to a student is only £20. Pupils of both religious persuasions are admitted; but all must attend mass, under the singular regulation, that English Protestants are allowed to use the Liturgy of the Church of England, those of the Roman Catholic persuasion being supplied with the ritual of the Church of Rome. Ghent is about 35 miles from Antwerp.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, Sept. 16.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The attractive incidents of yesterday, connected with the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, will constitute an interesting and important era in the annals of this great commercial town, and be deemed a brilliant event in the achievements of science. The inhabitants of Liverpool, may recount, with pride and pleasure, the circumstances connected with the opening of a vast and novel theatre for the display of commercial energy, the unshackled career of industry, and the employment of capital—the consummation of a stupendous and unprecedented national work, originating in the honorable enterprise and indomitable zeal of their townsmen. The scientific mind may expatiate with pleasure on the perfection of a new momentum in promoting the intercourse of society, whereby the ordinary ideas of celerity, facility of communication and distance become totally changed. By it fresh energy will be infused into the operations of the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesmen and the traveler, and an extraordinary spring of irrepressible elasticity, put in action for the advancement of the beneficial operations of man. Previously to a description of yesterday's pageant, a brief account of the rise and progress of this great medium of intercourse between two important towns, may not prove unacceptable to the public. The principle of railways is by no means a recent discovery, although its application to facilitate inland communication in the transmission of passengers and merchandise belongs to the present day. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since some rude essays in this way were made, by the formation of tram roads, constructed upon wood, but upon a small scale, and of exceedingly limited efficiency. They were laid down in the neighborhood of collieries and some manufactories, without the direction of scientific skill or the investment of large capital. The form and material of this incipient stage of railroads were essentially altered by the substitution of iron for wood, and in the process of time the progress of the mechanical arts wrought great alterations in this valuable principle. The iron edge-rail, elevated above the surface of the ground, was a valuable improvement on the previously flat pieces of cast iron laid level with the surface of the road, with the side flange to confine the wheel of the vehicle; a mode which was found to be very objectionable in consequence of the rail becoming continually covered with soil. The utility of railroads being proved on partial adoptions, their application on a large scale would of course follow. Accordingly numerous speculators were induced to engage in such undertakings, and the advantage of their works began to diverge through the country. The Stockton and Darlington was the first public railway established under Parliamentary enactment; it extends 25 miles from the Wilton Park collieries, in the neighborhood of West Houghton, in the county of Durham, to Stockton-upon-Tees, passing near Darlington.—There is only a single road, but the numerous sidings admit of the vehicles passing each other.—The advantages of the line in such a neighborhood are immense, and the enterprise and persevering exertion of the subscribers to the work are highly meritorious. They were unsuccessful in their first application to Parliament, and had to cope with the strenuous opposition of those, who deemed their property or interest directly or indirectly interfered with. The act was at length obtained in 1823, and the railway was opened to the public in 1825.

The immense extent of business carried on between Liverpool and Manchester had rendered a mode of conveyance superior to existing channels to and from the focus of a widely extended manufacturing district, a great desideratum. The mercantile and manufacturing interest had long complained of the inconvenience, the delays, the expense, and the irregularity attending the transit of property by water. The Mersey and Irwell Navigation and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal are works which, although it must be admitted have in a great degree contributed to raise Liverpool to its present proud commercial rank, and reflect honor on the memory of the projectors, were considered inadequate to the immensely increased and increasing operations of the towns. The impediments inseparable from such a mode of conveyance—a deficiency of water in the summer season; and the total stoppage of navigation during severe frost, independently of the delays on the river, become progressively more serious. The average interchange of goods between Manchester and Liverpool, exceeding as it does 1200 tons per diem, and the number of 11,383 vessels paying dock dues here, may furnish some adequate idea of the increased trade of the port. The proposition of opening a course free from the insufficiencies and inconveniences we have alluded to, and displaying all the advantages which a railway upon the improved principle would afford, as it were linking towns so peculiarly connected as Liverpool and Manchester, naturally excited a considerable interest in the mercantile community. The subject was first entertained in 1822, in consequence of a communication from Mr. James the engineer, to Mr. Saunders, a Liverpool merchant, who being alive to the existing obstacles in the regular conveyance of goods devoted considerable exertion to forward the proposed plan, at once guaranteed the preliminary expenses of a survey, and advocated the undertaking in an address to the public. The plan soon became popular; its practicability was admitted and its advantages appeared stupendous. Eminent traders and capitalists were easily induced to engage in so promising and popular a speculation, and on the 20th May, 1824, a resolution was adopted to embody a company of proprietors, for the establishment of a double railway between Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. Lawience, then Mayor of Liverpool, was appointed the chairman of a permanent committee: deputations were sent to inspect works then in agitation at Darlington and to Newcastle; upon this tour they had opportunities also of inspecting works in progress as well as of operations by fixed and locomotive engines: their report gained considerable impulse to the enterprise. The plan was determined on, and Mr. George Stephenson was, appointed engineer, and the survey commenced. A prospectus was issued by the committee, detailing their views, and furnishing a judiciously arranged expose of the scheme. The expense of the undertaking was estimated at £400,000, which was proposed to be raised by the allotment of 400 shares at £100 each.—The time to be occupied in the carriage of goods was calculated at from four to five hours, a consideration of importance, when contrasted with the average time, (including delays at wharfs) at 36 hours employed by water conveyance; and the charge was estimated at 10s. per ton, which they put in competition with that of 15s. by the then usual mode: this set forth the immense profit which must have accrued thereby, by the astounding fact, that a share in the Old Quay Navigation Company, which originally cost seventy pounds, having been sold for the enormous sum of £1250; such competition would obviously lead to extensive public advantage, and here was offered an expansive field for rivalry. But great objects which lead to general good, and which are intended to supersede old principles, and calculated to militate against private interests and be subversive of vested rights, will necessarily meet the determined opposition of those connected with things as they were. Accordingly a formidable phalanx was arranged against the new projectors in their first application to Parliament; the opposition then succeeded, but the spirit of enterprise, though retarded for a time, was not protracted by such defeat, and vigorous exertions were made for a new effort. A meeting of the leading members of Parliament friendly to the measure, and the proprietors of the railroad, was convened, and the records of their sentiments created a considerable sensation in the public mind. A successful application was made to the Marquis of Stafford, who is so particularly interested in the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and it was arranged, that he should become a subscriber to the new line of road, to the extent of 1000 shares. The question was again brought before Parliament in February, 1826, supported with great talent, and opposed in the different stages with unabating perseverance; but the merits of the great work were now better estimated, and success was not considered doubtful. The Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 6th of April, 1826, General Gascoyne and Mr. W. Peel were the mover and seconder, the Hon. Edward Stanly, seconded by Sir I. Coffin, moved that the bill be read that day two months. Mr. Huskisson and Sir J. Newport advocated the bill; on the division 88 were in favor of, and 41 against. In the House of Lords, Earls Derby and Wilton opposed the bill, which was supported by Lord Kenyon and the Earl of Lonsdale, the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and Chester, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Cassilis. The opponents made a weak case in committee, and the bill was passed without a division; in this protracted contest, it has been calculated that an expense of £70,000 had been incurred by the parties. A general meeting of the subscribers was held on the 29th of May, 1826, at which twelve directors were appointed to act in conjunction with three appointed by the Marquis of Stafford.

The draining of Chat Moss was commenced in June, and the first shaft of the Liverpool Tunnel was opened in September 1826, but the operations on an undertaking of such magnitude must have required a vast preliminary arrangement before a uniform course of action could take place.—The immense preparation of an adequate number of wagons, implements, and other machinery, induced considerable delay—accordingly, the cutting and embanking were not commenced till July, 1827, when the work was fairly and spiritedly in action. That bold achievement of skill and indomitable labor and perseverance, the tunnel under Liverpool, was the first great object which engaged attention. It was carried forward both night and day during the year 1827—it was excavated in seven or eight separate lengths, and parties employed at each shaft pursuing the level towards each other, through the various vicissitudes of obstacles, whether of shale, quantities of water, soft freestone or solid rock; and when we consider the labor of such an excavation, through a cavern for upwards of a mile and a quarter, the task must indeed appear Herculean. The increasing difficulties, and impending dangers, on more occasions than one, paralyzed the exertions of the miners, who were with difficulty kept to hew their weary way, sometimes surrounded by water, in a cheerless gloom, with a superincumbent mass, from which, before the proper security was constructed, they might apprehend instant destruction. This noble work is throughout 22 feet wide, and 16 feet in height, and when viewed by the illumination of gas, may be justly pronounced one of the wonders of the age. Through this channel goods will be brought from Wapping in the wagons to Edgehill, by the power of fixed engines at that station, which wagons are subsequently to be attached to the locomotive engines on the open rail road, whence to Manchester this conveyance is now announced to be two hours as before remarked: the anticipated time of transit between the towns was estimated at from four to five. But a new and incomparable impulse has been given to the undertaking, by the extraordinary powers developed by the locomotive engines, the perfection of which principle was induced by a spirited offer on the part of the directors of £500 as a premium for the most effective engine, and this set the highest mechanical talents in this kingdom in action, and the result was admirable beyond even sanguine expectation. The competition was appointed to take place on a level part of the line in October last; we have already given copious details of the experiments.—The line progressed with amazing rapidity, and is now completed.

The following is a statement of the expenditure incurred to June last—

COST of the whole, including salaries, and anticipated expenses before entire completion, about	£820,000
The Tunnel cost, including about £10,000 compensation to individuals, for houses, damage, &c. about	44,770
Small Tunnel,	2,480
The Sankey Viaduct,	45,200
Newton Ditto,	5,300
Rainhill Ditto,	3,700
Irwell Bridge, about	4,500
Chat Moss,	27,000
Land about	130,000
Cutting and embankments,	200,000
Iron Rails,	70,000

Building the bridges, making the road, salaries, wagons, &c. &c., constituted the remaining expenses.

Frequent excursions have been recently made, and the 15th September was fixed upon to be the grand

OPENING DAY.

To give eclat to which, the most extensive preparations have been made, and the directors determined that the elite of the kingdom should be present on the occasion. Accordingly invitations were forwarded to his grace the Duke of Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls Cassilis, Glengall, Gower, Wilton, and Lauderdale; Viscounts Belgrave, Combermere, Grey, Ingestrie, Melbourne, and Sandon; Count Potocki, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lords Colville, Dacre, Delamere, F. L. Gower, Granville, Hill, Monson, Stanley, Skelmersdale and Wharncliffe, the Right Hons. C. Arbuthnot, J. Calcraft, and W. Huskisson, Sir G. Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Samuel Scott, and Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, General Gascoyne, Admiral White, W. W. Whitmore, Esq. M. P. J. Wilson Patten, Esq. M. P. the Boroughreeves of Manchester and Salford, &c. &c.

From such arrangements, therefore, we cannot wonder that Wednesday morning witnessed the tide of population progressing towards those suburbs through which the procession would pass.—The numbers congregated were immense, and popular expectation was excited to the highest pitch. At 9 o'clock, the company's yard in Crown street began to fill. On entering it, attention was arrested by a range of splendid equipages, filled with many brilliant parties, among whom we recognised many of the families of the neighboring nobility and gentry, and some illustrious strangers. At half past nine o'clock the gorgeous car, destined for the reception of the Duke of Wellington and the other noble visiters, appeared from the small tunnel, and on its coming into the yard, called forth the most marked approbation.

This carriage was truly magnificent, the sides being beautifully ornamented; superb Grecian scrolls and balustrades, richly gilt, supporting a massy hand-rail all around the carriage, along the whole centre of which was an ottoman seat for the company. A grand canopy, twenty-four feet long, was placed aloft upon gilded pillars, so contrived as to be lowered when passing through the tunnel. The drapery was of rich crimson cloth, and the whole surmounted by the ducal coronet. The floor, thirty-two feet long by eight wide, was supported by 8 large iron wheels. The Messrs. Edmundsons had the preparing of it.

At a quarter before ten "the observed of all observers" entered the yard supporting his noble hostess the Countess of Wilton, and followed by the Earl, Lord Hill, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

He was greeted with the warmest regards, and ascended the car, amid the general and enthusiastic salutations of the company, which he most gracefully acknowledged. He took his station in the front of the carriage, and looked remarkably well. He was dressed in a full suit of mourning, with a black cloak enveloping his person, but not sufficiently to hide a medal which he wore suspended at his left breast. He anxiously watched the different engines, and seemed to take a lively interest in the scene. In the car along with his Grace, we observed Prince Esterhazy; the Russian Ambassador; Lord Stanley; the Right Hon. W. Huskisson; General Gascoyne: Sir George Murray; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, &c. The following engineers were also in the yard; Mr. James, of Cornwall; Mr. Rastrick, of Manchester; Mr. Wood, of Kellinworth; Mr. George Rennie, of London; Mr. Buchanan, of Edinburgh; Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh, &c. The grand car was preceded by a band of music, and the procession, which was drawn by light locomotive engines, proceeded in the following order:—

Northumbrian, with the Directors and numerous distinguished visiters, including the Duke of Wellington.

Phœnix,	green flag,	with visiters and proprietors.	
North Star,	yellow,	ditto	ditto
Rocket,	light blue,	ditto	ditto
Dart,	purple,	ditto	ditto
Comet,	deep red,	ditto	ditto
Arrow,	pink,	ditto	ditto
Meteor,	brown,	ditto	ditto

The carriages, which were of every variety and form, some of them with three bodies, similar in interior arrangement to the French diligence, amounted, we believe, to twenty eight in number, and could not have afforded accommodation to less than eight hundred persons. The Northumbrian engine, of 14 horse power, it will be perceived led the procession, and nothing could exceed the grandeur of its starting. The brilliancy of the *cortege*, the novelty of the sight, considerations of the almost boundless advantages of the stupendous power about to be put in operation, gave to the spectacle an interest unparalleled—called forth sublime conceptions of the mind and energies of man. On every side the tumultuous voice of praise was heard, and countless hundreds waved their hats to cheer on the sons of enterprise in their crowning effort. The Northumbrian proceeded on the south rail, having the Directors' carriage and another besides the Duke's attached to it. The others moved on the north rail, and the arrangements were most admirable. The ground was kept by a party of the 4th regiment. Several of the Directors were on the ground, and rendered essential service by their judicious orders. Mr. George Stephenson was, in the early part of the morning, on horseback, but subsequently took the direction of the Northumbrian, and seemed to fully and lively participate in the joyous and important scene.

The engines proceeded at a moderate speed towards Wavertree-lane, when, increased power having been added, they went forward with arrow-like swiftness, and thousands fell back, whom all the previous efforts of a formidable police could not move from the road. Booths were erected at every commanding spot, and were most fashionably and respectably attended: numerous vehecles lined the various roads, and were densely crowded. After passing Wavertree, the procession at once entered the deep ravine at Olive Mount, and the eye of the passenger could scarcely find time to rest on the multitudes that lined the roads, or admire the various bridges thrown across this great monument of human labor. In a short time afterwards, the magnificent embankment between Broad-green and Roby was traversed, and the antique tower of Huyton Church marked the velocity at which the procession was moving. Rainhill bridge was soon neared, and the inclined plane of Sutton began to be ascended at a more slackened rate. The summit was soon gained, and 24 miles an hour became the maximum of the speed.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, Sankey embankment and viaduct were in view, and here another brilliant group was assembled to greet the approach. A grand stand was erected below the entrance to the viaduct, which was crowded in every part, and from which the most flattering demonstrations of applause proceeded. The viaduct and embankment particularly obtained the Duke's attention, and "magnificent!" "stupendous!" were heard frequently to issue from his lips. The viaduct was rapidly passed, and the engines entered on the Kenyon embankment, and at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, stopped to renew the feeders and take in a fresh supply of fuel.

[Here follows an account of the melancholy accident to Mr. Huskisson, which was published in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 5th instant.]

The proceedings which afterwards followed, formed a striking contrast to those of the morning: for some time it was debated whether the journey would be proceeded in, or whether an instant return to Liverpool would not be the better course. The Duke and Sir Robert Peel countenanced the latter, asserting they had seen sufficient to enable them to pronounce favorably upon the undertaking. It was however decided at length to be "onward," and after a considerable delay, the engines were fastened, and began to move, the grand Car being fastened to the engine on the adjoining rail. No display was permitted, and the bugles ceased their sound. The crowds that cheered on every side met no response, and no doubt felt much surprised at the apparent want of courtesy in those they were anxious to compliment.

We have placed in our last page the most interesting account which we have seen in the Liverpool papers, of the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad. According to the Leeds Mercury, if that road should answer the expectations generally formed, it will be probably connected with the Leeds and Selby Railway, by a line from Leeds to Manchester, by the way of Bradford and Halifax. There is also a project for a general railway from London to Liverpool, by way of Northampton and Birmingham; and it is deemed by no means unlikely that a line will extend along the eastern side of the kingdom to Selby, and ultimately to Newcastle and Edinburgh.—*National Gazette.*

Abominable Cruelty.—A correspondent has furnished us with a bill announcing the particulars of the sports, as they are called, at the Wakes of Barton, a place about four miles from Manchester.—The bill was issued by Miss Alice Cottam, of the sign of the King's Arms, near Eccles, and was printed by order of the Stewards. It is our opinion that all the parties concerned in publishing such a document ought to be indicted. The following is a literal copy of a part of the Barton bill of fare! "On Saturday, August 28, 1830, at the house of Miss Alice Cottam, sign of the King's Arms, near Eccles, A. C. with great pleasure informs her friends and the public in general, that she has, at a considerable expense, engaged an excellent Bull, Bear, and Badger, for the gratification of those who may favor her with their company; the Bull will be baited three times a day, namely, at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, at half-past one in the afternoon, and at five o'clock in the evening, every day during the wakes. The Bear will be baited at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and three o'clock in the afternoon. The Badger will be baited every evening. N. B. The Bull, Bear, and Badger will be baited on Saturday night previous, to commence at six o'clock precisely, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced. The whole is so arranged, as to form a never failing source of amusement. By order of the Stewards.—God save the King."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$2½a3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½
Coals, bush.	3½		8d 5½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½
Copperas	3 a 3½		4d 7½
Cheese	5½	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	11 a 12§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3
Cotton Goods.		No. 2,	2½a3
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 50§	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	32 a 34§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½
herring,	6 50a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4½ a 5
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9
mack'l	6½ a 9	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	31a33½	Salt,	$2 25 a $2 50
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5	wire No. 14. 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	1½	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2½	Wool,	30 a 56
Bengal.	2½ a 2½	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$100	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.
blooms, Jun.	$80a85	new	24a25
rolled	100	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	9½ a 10
pig, ton	$30	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing.	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea.	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 21, 1829.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL.

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.
Sept. 14—2mo.if.

TO FULLERS & DYERS.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive supply of CAMWOOD; LOGWOOD, FUSTIC, and NICARAGUA, chipped and in the stick, ALUM, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL VITRIOL, COPPERAS, CREAM TARTAR, CRUDE TARTAR, INDIGO, MURIATIC ACID, AQUA FORTIS, VERDEGRIS, TURMERIC, COCHINEAL, NUTGALLS, CUDBEAR, WOAD, FULLERS' JACKS, &c., &c.

☞The above articles are *warranted* of the first quality, and will be sold *unusually low*, at the Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—w6t.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

A. E. ROGE.

Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830—2mo.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings; Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

VENANGO FURNACE

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to Mr. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERRICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise.
Oct. 29.—w3m.

French & Latin together,

No. 110 MARKET STREET.

"Alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice."
HORACE.

IN this course the Eclogues of Virgil are translated into French, so that the pupil is at the same time acquainted with the niceties of the Latin and the French. We need not remark that these Eclogues are so many immortal models of conversation and ingenuousness.

☞Private attendances also are given, by Mr. Mouls, at the rate of $9 for one person, $12 for two persons, and $15 for three persons, for three months. Three lessons a week, of one hour each lesson. October 29—w2mo.

ANOTHER WEEK.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the great satisfaction derived by those who have witnessed the exhibition of *Dunlap's Picture of* CALVARY, the subscriber has been induced to re-engage, at great expense, said picture, until Saturday the 13th inst. at which time the exhibition, in Pittsburgh, will positively close. J. R. LAMBDIN.

DUNLAP'S

SPLENDID PICTURE

OF

CALVARY,

OR,

The Moment before the Crucifixion,

Painted on upwards of 250 square feet of canvass, and containing more than 100 Figures, the size of life, will be exhibited until Saturday the 13th

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The returns from the eastern counties of this state are decidedly favorable to Throop; and in one of the New York city papers it is remarked, that "unless the western and south-western counties give Grainger majorities as large as the highest estimates allow, Mr. Throop is elected Governor."

In Chatauque county, the estimate was 800; the actual majority is, we believe, 1600. In Erie county, the estimate was 1400; the actual majority 1500. The counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Chatauque, Monroe and Ontario, gave Grainger 9,000 majority: the estimate was 7,500.

THE OHIO CANAL.—Our readers will find in our paper, to-day, three articles well calculated to convince them of the urgent necessity of a canal to intersect that of Ohio. The articles are, one from the Cleaveland Herald, one from the Massillon Gazette, and one from the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

From the first of these articles, it appears that the Ohio canal has been extended from that village to Newark, a distance of 176 miles, and is now in successful operation. From the Massillon Gazette, it appears that near 9,000 bushels of wheat have been sent from that port alone; that the exports of flour have been equally extensive, and that thirty canal boats find employment on that part of the line. In the Rochester paper, it is stated that 200,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered at the mills in that town during the present year, besides large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and other produce, and that within twenty preceding days, fifty thousand dollars in cash had been remitted to Ohio for produce. These matters are all certainly worthy the most serious attention of our legislature. A cross canal from Pittsburgh to some point in the Ohio canal, would secure to Pennsylvania a very large proportion of the great and greatly increasing trade of the interior of Ohio.

We have lately noticed several essays in Philadelphia papers, urging the extension of a canal, by the way of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to the town of Erie. If this improvement is intended to secure to Philadelphia the trade of any part of Ohio, and the great Lakes, it will, even if executed, entirely fail of its object. The completion of the Welland canal has greatly simplified the consideration of this subject, and, to our minds, it is now perfectly manifest, that every pound of freight which is once shipped on the bosom of Lake Erie, must proceed, by the way of that canal, to New York or Montreal. If, therefore, Pennsylvania is to gain any portion of the trade of the Ohio canal, she must seize it before it is afloat upon lake Erie. This is as clear, to our minds, as the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid. We have neither time nor room to enlarge upon this subject to-day.

In the account of the Welland canal, published in this paper not long since, it was stated that freights and charges from Cleaveland, by the way of the Welland canal and Oswego, to the N. York canal at or near Syracuse, was twenty-five cents per hundred less than by the way of Black Rock and the New York canal to the same point. This single fact is important and conclusive.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE, *once more.*—We hope our readers will not tire with our frequent notices of this subject. The *opening* of the West India ports, as our Jackson papers call it, and the appointment of John Randolph as our *extraordinary* Minister to Russia, are, we believe, the *bag exploits* of the present administration. The propriety of the latter affair is in a fair way to be fully and correctly understood, and we wish to give our readers the means of properly appreciating the former.

Below, we give an article from Niles' Register, to show that our fellow citizens at Eastport, in the State of Maine, are not altogether pleased with the Jackson mode of opening the British West India ports. These long-headed, keen fellows, to the east, seem to think there is a slight difference between opening *our ports to British vessels*, and opening the *British ports to our vessels*. They cannot fully comprehend the wisdom of that arrangement which permits a British vessel to take in a cargo of plaister in Nova Scotia, deliver it in one of our sea-ports, take there a cargo of our products, carry it to Jamaica, exchange it for sugar and molasses, take them to Charleston, exchange them for cotton, and then proceed to Liverpool, while *our* vessels can enter the ports of neither Jamaica nor Nova Scotia.

The captain of a British vessel, who can freely pass and repass from our ports to Nova Scotia and Jamaica, may very sincerely express his admiration of the wisdom and magnanimity of President Jackson's policy, but we doubt whether a Yankee captain, whose vessel is laid up in ordinary, can cordially unite with him in this expression of admiration.—The English captain, by way of convincing the Yankee of the wisdom and providential care of *our* government, might possibly tell him that the British ports will *probably* be opened *after a while*. To this the Yankee would perhaps reply, Yes, *probably* they *will be* opened, if your government thinks it advantageous to do so: in the mean time, *you* are carrying on a brisk and profitable trade, while my vessel is rotting in port; you are skimming *the cream of the trade*, and laughing in your sleeve, while I am an idle spectator.

Such, probably, would have been the sentiments and feelings of an English and a Yankee sea captain, while discussing the policy of President Jackson in his recent arrangement of the British West India trade. The former would, no doubt cordially approve the *magnanimity* of a government which gives *foreigners* an advantage over *citizens* in *our own* ports; the latter would be almost tempted to substitute the word *treachery* or *simplicity* for *magnanimity*.

The West India Trade.—The people at Eastport, &c. are making complaints because that British vessels are loading with plaister, &c. to proceed to southern ports with their cargoes, and thence to the British West Indies, with the fruits of them—*in advance;* while their own "plaister lighters are hauled up in ordinary." If there is any *cream* in this trade, it will be skimmed by the ship-owners of the British provinces. They have a liberty which our own citizens have not: for these cannot proceed to Jamaica, &c. until leave is returned from England, because of the acceptance of her terms, in this respect, by our government. An oversight was committed,—the *time* should have been fixed. It is awkward to give to a foreigner a right, in our ports, which a citizen has not. The British West Indies are *not* opened to us, though British vessels may enter from or clear for them, at will.—*Niles.*

There were printed at the works of Messrs. B. and J. Marshall, at Hudson, in the month of Sept. 19,6[illegible] pieces of calico.

OUR VILLAGE.

Near the close of July last, our Canal was opened for navigation as far as Newark, a distance from this place, by the canal line, of 176 miles; before that time it was open to Massillon, a distance of 66 miles, only.

The increased business of Cleaveland, since the opening of the line to Newark, has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine; and limits can scarcely be imagined to its further increase, when, passing through the valley of the Scioto, the line shall be open to the Ohio.

New forwarding companies have been established, and to supply the demand for boats, the New York canals have sent us, in tow of the steam ships, many of theirs, with master, team, and crew complete, even to the cook maid. And the Ohio, by way of the Muskingum and White-woman rivers, has assisted in furnishing the requisite number.

The south has sent here her flour and wheat in quantities which almost created fears that in her anxiety to feed others, she would famish herself; but she sends us word to empty her full store houses along the line of canal, before the navigation closes, that she may fill them again during winter.

The freights sent to the south in return, have been principally merchandise and salt—the latter of far better quality and much cheaper than our friends of the interior have been accustomed to, and we have not yet been able to send them so much as they call for, but as the Welland canal is now through to Lake Ontario, we are in hopes to get on, and forward to them, next season, as much as they may wish.—*Clearland Herald.*

Massillon, October 29.—Business is at this moment extremely brisk—extensive purchases of wheat are made daily, and the last crop is rapidly coming into market. The average price still remains at 50½ cents, though some lots have been sold within a week at 59. Canal business is steadily increasing, and now affords ample employment to more than thirty boats on this part of the line.

We are not able to give a statement of the exports. Since the first October, the amount of wheat sent from this port is 8835 bushels, amounting to a sum little short of $5,000. The exports of flour, &c. have been equally extensive.—*Massillon Gaz.*

Business and Markets.—Our mills now make 2,000 barrels flour per day, and can make 3,000, containing, with two more now building, 70 runs of stones—wheat abundant at 90 to 96 cents, pouring in from 60 to 80 miles south and west: 200,000 bushels this year from Ohio, fair quality, also much pot and pearl ash, and other produce. Within the last twenty days, we have sent $50,000, in cash, into Ohio for produce.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

From the National Gazette.

The sensation produced in this country by the intelligence of the dethronement of Charles X. is noticed in both the London and Paris papers.

In the last week of September, thousands of the peasantry of Hesse-Darmstadt, banded, forcibly entered the city of Bundirgen, destroyed a part of it, and proceeded to Ostenberg and Gresen. Hessian troops were in motion against them. The North of Germany, generally, was much disturbed. Large meetings were held in September, in different cantons of Switzerland, to demand reform in their political and social institutions. They circulated a plan of a new *Swiss Constitution*, to be common to the confederacy. The directorial government issued a circular dated 22d Sept. denouncing the revolutionary schemes, to the respective governments of the Cantons, reminding them that their federal compact guarantied the constitution of each, and inviting them to take measures for the preservation of social order and the political system.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th Sept. serious popular disorders occurred at *Munich*. The people called for a change of Ministry, and accused those in power of being devoted to the Jesuits. A regiment of the garrison revolted, and the other troops were marched upon them. A battle followed in the suburbs, and blood was spilt. Prince Charles, the King's brother, was wounded in the arm with a musket ball. The King of Bavaria entered the city on the 26th, and *changed his Ministry*. Temporary order was restored by the concession, and the formation of patrols and a citizen guard. Besides making the call of one hundred and eight thousand men for the regular army, the new French Ministry have taken measures to render "moveable," or to have at their disposal for any military service a large portion of the National Guard. The *Journal des Debats* of the 7th Oct. boasts that the French regular forces will amount to three hundred thousand men, on the 25th December next. On the 5th Oct. in the Chamber of Deputies, Gen. d'Ambrugeac observed that very grave circumstances had occasioned so large a levy at once as 108,000. It is evident that the government wished to awe the foreign powers by military preparations.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* contains copious reports of the debates in the two Chambers. Great ability and intrepidity are evinced in some of the speeches. No adequate idea can be formed of the principles, feelings and plans of the parties in France, and of the real condition of the country, without an attentive perusal of those debates and the editorial articles of the principal Journals, particularly the one just mentioned, which seems to be the true organ of the government. Benjamin Constant and Alexandre de le Borde have declared against the Ministry on some important questions. The former spoke with great zeal in behalf of the popular societies or clubs which had become obnoxious to the government, and reprobated the manner in which their sittings were molested. Several of the leading members of the Chamber condemned the conduct of the Ministers towards the clubs and the opposition press, in nearly the same strain as that of the letter of the London Morning Chronicle's correspondent, which we published yesterday.

The gifted men who write for the *Journal des Debats*, labor chiefly to counteract the republican spirit and theories, which were rife in the capital, and which seemed likely to vent, if not to gain strength and diffusion, in spite of all dissuasive reasonings and forcible interference. There is a very ingenious article in the ministerial paper of the 6th October, on the word *Liberty*, wherein it is contended that *republicanism* for France would be anarchy, and that anarchy is the worst of despotisms—that the result of all just inquiry and reflection is—a conviction of the necessity of a representative monarchy, "but a real, substantial monarchy"—"a central power, armed with the means of preserving order and securing internal tranquillity." This is the main object of the ministers, and their friends in the Chambers: the foreign cabinets have entered into the plan, as important for the peace of Europe and the cause of monarchy in general: that it is which has caused the prompt recognition of Louis Philip and the mission of Talleyrand to England, and which will beget the severest struggle in France. The old royalists and the advocates of the Duke de Bordeaux's pretensions, and, perhaps, the partisans of the Bonaparte family, would, probably, prefer temporary anarchy to the confirmation of the Orleans throne and dynasty: the Republicans must labor, if not to overthrow at once the citizen-*royalty*, at least to keep it as feeble and ricketty as possible. We may expect a joint manifesto from Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, in relation to the political commotions on the Continent, in which they will announce their common views and resolutions favorable to the present system in France, but not so to the independence of Belgium as a real republic or nominal monarchy.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Nassau (N. P.) papers to the 23d October. President Jackson's Proclamation, announcing the opening of the ports, had just arrived, via Charleston, and is published in the Royal Gazette of the latest date. "It will, no doubt," says that paper, "be satisfactory to have an intercourse with the United States, so as to be enabled occasionally to visit that country, and have a constant and regular interchange of communication with it, but how far the measure may benefit the colony in its trade, is what we will not at present attempt to prognosticate."

Foreign News.

From the New York American, Nov. 4.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet *Erie*, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 9th ult., inclusive. The *Perfect*, at Boston, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 8th. They furnish decisive intelligence as to the intentions of the Belgians, who on the 4th, by the organ of the Central Committee, declared themselves independent, and convoked a national Congress. Previous thereto the second Chamber of the States General had voted in favor of a separation of Holland and Belgium; not intending thereby, however, to imply that each was to be independent of the other. The Belgians have gone ahead of their northern legislators, and determined that there shall be independence, and from the universal spirit of hostility against Holland, they will, if left to themselves, and not interfered with by foreign nations, establish it. The London Courier of the 8th, hopes that the Belgians may accept of what they wished long since, viz: a separation of the territory under the same dynasty—which is now assented to by the king and states general.—That paper, however, apprehends the refusal of the arrangement, "the object of which, was the preservation of the peace of Europe."

We do not believe the peace of Europe so likely to be interrupted. Every fresh arrival confirms us more and more in the opinion, that other Powers will have quite as much as they can attend to in keeping order and yielding graciously to what, if not yielded, will be taken. The following speech, made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th ult., will show that no war was anticipated by him. We translate from the *Journal des Debats.*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—I seize eagerly, gentlemen, this opportunity of giving the explanations that are asked from me. When a government is newly established, delays always occur before pre-existing governments acknowledge it. It would seem that time is required to verify facts and ascertain rights. Such, however, has not been the conduct of Europe with regard to us. Our cause was so just, our triumph so pure, that she hastened to salute at its birth an order of things which commanded her esteem, and from which she could have nothing to dread. Every where the notification of the accession of the King of the French has been received in the most friendly manner, and our relations with all the Powers are re-establishing in the order of distances, and without any other delay than those cause. Europe desires as sincerely as we do the maintenance of peace. From all sides we receive the most positive assurances on this head, and I have the most entire conviction that it will be preserved.

The occurrence in Belgium may have occasioned some uneasiness, and it was reasonable that they should cause serious reflections:—(Hear, hear.)—but I have also the firm hope, that they can be conducted to an issue which will reconcile all interests, while it consecrates the principle of non-intervention. Probity and dignity, such shall always be the policy of regenerated France. We have that moderation which is the companion of strength, and that firmness which springs from justice.—France asks for nothing but what belongs to her: she would rise in mass for the defence of the least of her rights.

No, Gentlemen, the peace of Europe will not be interrupted. Such is the desire, such the want, of all.—(General marks of satisfaction.)

The Minister of War, *Marshal Gerard*, rose immediately after his colleague to explain the motives of the late ordonnances respecting the augmentation of the army. After entering into detail to show the necessity of the measures, he thus concluded:

I may give the assurance that events whatever they may be, will not find us unprepared (*bravo;*) but at the same time I repeat the declaration, France desires peace, but does not fear war. If they should dare to force her into it against her will, besides that immense National Guard already formed, and that moveable National Guard which is about to be organized, numberless battalions of volunteers would spring from the soil, as forty years ago they did, to defend the country, if attacked.—(Great exclamations.) In these holy sentiments, all arms and all opinions would be united. But we repeat, France does not desire war, and every thing assures us that she will not be compelled to prove a second time, as forty years ago she did, what she can effect, when she arouses herself, and when, for herself, and by herself, she is called upon to defend liberty and her own soil!—[Applause and great agitation.]

The London Courier of the 4th October, thus notices a report that the King of the Netherlands had invited the interposition of the British King:—"A rumor is in general circulation that the King of the Netherlands had formally demanded the intervention of this government in the struggle carrying on between Holland and Belgium: We can state in the most positive manner that no demand nor claim of this nature has been made."

The report of the Constitutional insurrection at Cadiz was not confirmed at the latest dates.

On the 5th October, at 6 o'clock, the King received, in the Hall of the Throne, the Ministers of Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimar, who had the honor to deliver to his Majesty the letters of credence from their sovereigns. They were presented to the King by Count Mole, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to consider and report on the proposition of *M. Destut de Tracy*, for the abolition of the punishment of death, reported at length on the sixth *against* the *total* abolition of that punishment, but in favor of its abolition in very many cases. The report dwells upon other important mitigations in the penal code, and concludes with a recommendation that the government should take measures to reform this code, and meanwhile that the consideration of the proposition of M. Destut de Tracy be adjourned.

General Bourmont had arrived at Plymouth, England, with a single aid-de-camp from Algiers. He proceeded immediately to Lulworth Castle, the residence of the ex-king.

The King of the French has granted a pension of 20,000 francs ($4,000) to the widow of Marshal Ney. By an ordinance of the 2d, a great number of officers serving in Admiral Duperre's fleet, are promoted.

A motion to remove the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, has been lost in the Chamber of Deputies!

WARSAW, September 20.—The recognition of Louis Philip by the Russian government has taken place. The orders lately given respecting French travelers in Russia and Poland are revoked, and all Frenchmen, whose passports are regular, have free admission and passage as before the revolution of July.

On the first of October, Ghent, Nieuport, Ypres, Mons, and Tournay were in possession of the Revolutionists, and Liege, Namur, Antwerp, and Maestricht were expected to follow their example. The spirit of exasperation against the Dutch was extreme. The English were flying from the country in great terror and confusion.

Extract of a private letter from Amsterdam:—"A project is openly entertained in this city of converting Holland into a Batavian Republic, as soon as Belgium should be declared independent. This project, which many Dutch families have for a long time desired to see realized, would reduce the King of the Netherlands to the simple rank of Stadtholder, the only title that the Princes of his family held previous to the year 1814."

From the Gazette de France, 6th Oct.

BELGIUM.—The latest accounts from Brussels are of 3d October. It was then known that *Namur* had surrendered, and that the Brabancon flag was flying at *Vilvorde*. Letters from Malines of the first announced that Prince Frederick and his troops occupied the neighboring villages of Vahleur, Dutfel, &c. M. de Stassart was named Governor of the province of Namur. On the evening of the 1st at Brussels he was about to be thrown into a dungeon, and therefore sought an asylum in France. Free corps and moveable columns were organizing in all directions. The garrison of Philipville of 1200 men surrendered to 150 armed citizens. The commandant wished to resist, but the soldiers refused to fire. The Governor of Southern Brabant has fled from Brussels. The citadel of Tournay surrendered to the Burgher Guard on the first of October. The garrison was nearly all Belgians.

The Committee of the 2d Chamber of the States General decided, on the 29th Sept. by a vote of 50 to 44, that a revision of the fundamental law was necessary. The second question, that of a Separation, was decided affirmatively, by 55 to 43.

A bloody combat occurred at Fermonde, between the inhabitants and the troops, in which the garrison, being reinforced by 1200 fresh men, obtained the advantage.

Proclamation of the Provisional Government.

BRAVE CITIZENS—You have driven off the enemy from without: we must now take measures against an enemy in the midst of us, and one not less adverse to the consolidation of our edifice of liberty. Without the most inviolable respect for persons and public and private property, we shall never attain the noble objects at which the friends of the country aim. War against our enemies—peace to our citizens. We are all brethren, alike interested in the preservation of internal order, as we are alike interested in the extermination of the incendiaries who menace us. We call upon the citizens mutually to protect each other. All persons and property are under the protection of all. The noble cause which the people has caused to triumph, is too pure to be allowed to be soiled by the commission of any excesses. Let us leave to the enemies of Belgium pillage and burning!—Belgians carry fire and sword only into the ranks of the Dutch. Brussels, 30th September.

DE POTTER,
CH. ROGIER,
SYLVAIN VANDERWEYER.

To the Central Committee.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.—The independence of Belgium is declared! The following has just been published:

Declaration of Independence.—The Provisional Government, considering that it is important to fix the future state of Belgium, decrees,—

Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium, violently detached from Holland, constitute an INDEPENDENT STATE.

2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself, as soon as practicable, in forming a project of a constitution.

3. A National Congress, where will be represented all the interests of the Provinces, shall be convoked. It shall examine the project of a Belgic Constitution; shall modify it so far as it may judge expedient; and shall cause it, as a definitive Constitution, to be executed throughout all Belgium. [Signed]

DE POTTER,
CH. ROGIER,
SYLVAIN VANDERWEYER,
Count FÉLIX DE MERODE.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

The Provisional Government, in pursuance of a report from the Governor of the Province, has decreed that from henceforth all the Communal Authorities shall be elective. The fortress of Charleroi, after having been summoned to surrender within five days, refused all capitulation, and prepared for a vigorous defence. On the morning of the 4th, the day on which the term expired, the Volunteers commenced firing, the tocsin was sounded in all the neighboring places, and at length the Commandant was compelled to yield upon the following conditions:—The fortress shall be given up, with all its ammunition and stores, which shall be left in the power of the inhabitants. The garrison, composed of 800 Dutch soldiers, shall depart after laying down their arms.

The Provisional Government has given orders for the works of the Canal to be pushed forward with the greatest despatch. The Central Committee have charged M. Pasquinet to proceed to Courtray, to seize, in the name of the Provisional Government, two enormous chests of swords and sabres destined for Bergen-op-Zoom, but which had been stopped at Courtray.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 25.

From the Camp near Algiers, Sept 16th.—The appearance of our army has entirely changed since the arrival of Gen. Clausel; it has recovered all its vigor and the morals which it had entirely lost during the last days of the previous command. That command kept up a constant apprehension of attack by the Kabyles, but since they are gone, all our enemies have disappeared: we hear no more of the Kabyles. The mutual confidence increases daily between our soldiers and the inhabitants, who arrive every day, in great numbers, with vegetables and other articles for the market, and who often, before entering the city, remain over night under the protection of our advanced posts. There is formed at this moment a corps of 15 to 18,000 Arabs and Moors who are soldiers with us, and who have upon the Alcoran, taken an oath of fidelity to France. Their uniform is a red turban, sky blue mantle, red Turkish pantaloons, yellow boots, and green girdle.

AFRICA.

The last accounts from the west coast of Africa state that the nefarious traffic in human flesh continued to be carried on with activity. Between Trade Town and Galinas, an extent of coast of about 200 miles, several vessels under French and Spanish flags were making up their cargoes of slaves. Two vessels sailed from Galinas for Cuba, at the end of August, with 800 slaves.

The Liberia Herald of September 6, in an article designed to correct an error into which some of its readers in the U. S. had fallen, in supposing that Fernando Po was a part of the Commonwealth of Liberia, remarks that allusion to that place was made,

"Merely to show our colored brethren at a distance, that our Colony was located in as healthy a situation as could possibly be found on the Western coast of Africa; and a comparison was therefore drawn between it and the Island of Fernando Po, a British settlement at least 300 miles to the leeward. It is well known that the British government have never sent out colored mechanics or marines from home to commence a settlement in any one of their numerous colonies, and we confess that we are ignorant of their having any of either class in their regular service. The persons who have fallen victims to the fever there, were principally whites, sent out from the mother country for the express purpose of forming the settlement!"

The Herald, among other evidences of the advances of the Colony, has regular wholesale prices current, marine list, &c.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

FROM ST. PETERSBURGH.—A gentleman just from St. Petersburgh, informs us that the American Minister to the Court of Russia, took his passport on the first of September, preparatory to his return to the United States. Whether he would come by way of England or France, was not determined. The state of his health was very unpromising. All was quiet in St. Petersburgh up to the above mentioned date.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the following letter has been handed us, received by a commercial house in this city:

ST. PETERSBURGH, September 7, 1830.—I put up, in St. Petersburgh, at the same house with Mr. Randolph. * * * * I understand he will leave in the next steam boat. Prince Lieven was to have called on him yesterday to take his leave.—A thousand strange stories are told of him. * * * St. Petersburgh may be certainly called the wonder of the world. A little more than one hundred years old, it is beyond all you can imagine for splendor and magnificence. There are now here 30 ships of war at anchor, all ready for sea. Twenty of them are ships of the line.

A letter has been received in this city from St. Petersburgh, dated 7th September 1830, in which no mention is made of any intention entertained by Mr. Randolph of returning to the United States. The writer is a gentleman who must necessarily have kown of such an intention.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A London paper of the 24th Sept. says, "we are enabled to state, upon good authority, that, thro' the mediation of our Government, a convention will shortly be concluded between Spain and her late colonies. A special Envoy is now on his way to this country, from Mexico, to assist in the arrangement."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, October 29th, 1830.

Gentlemen: The subjoined letter from the Department of War, in reply to one addressed by many members of the House of Representatives, to the President of the United States, at the close of their last session, being designed for their common information, I beg leave to present it to them through your paper. With much respect, I remain your obedient servant, C. F. MERCER.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, October 8th, 1830.

Gentlemen: The President of the United States has taken into consideration the memorial which you addressed to him last summer, recommending the employment of one thousand soldiers of the regular army, under skilful engineers, in constructing a tunnel contemplated to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio. He has directed me to say, that it is doubted whether the obligations of a soldier impose upon him, as a duty, the performance of such work as suggested in your memorial; and that the troops could not be withdrawn from their respective stations and duties, without detriment to the public interest. Very respectfully,

P. G. RANDOLPH, *Act'g Sec'y of War.*

Hon. C. F. Mercer, and others.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Caleb Atwater, Esq. well known in Ohio as a political essayist, is engaged in writing a book concerning the Northwestern Indians. The editor of the Circleville Herald says, that he has read several chapters of the work, and that he hazards nothing in asserting that it "will fully sustain Mr. Atwater's reputation as a scholar and a narrator." Mr. Atwater recently acted as a Commissioner to form a treaty with those Indians.

One of the buildings attached to the "Semnos Factory," belonging to Messrs. Dunlop & Madeira, Chambersburgh, Pa. was destroyed by fire on the evening of Wednesday last. The loss is estimated at 2,000 dollars.

Letters.—Upwards of 8,000 letters were received at our Post Office yesterday, from the different vessels which arrived in the course of the day.—This is believed to be the greatest number ever received in one day.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Charles Grant have both declined to stand for Representatives of Liverpool, in place of the lamented Mr. Huskisson.—Mr. Ewarts has a prospect of being a successful candidate for the place.

An Augusta (Geo.) paper says—"It is rumored that Mr. M'Duffie will oppose Judge Smith, of S. Carolina, whose term expires with the present session."

It is stated in the Cincinnati American that Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian institution in Cincinnati.

A letter from the Postmaster at Shawneetown, Illinois, announces the painful intolligence of the death of the Hon. John M'Lean, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. He died on the morning of the 14th instant, after a painful illness of one week.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Stones, suitable for lithography, are said to abound in Anticosti, and specimens have been examined by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

On Saturday night last, the old Steam Mill, the third story of which had been converted into a temporary hospital, for the reception of such persons as might be seized with Small Pox, was entirely consumed by fire. We regret to add, that a female slave, laboring under that disease, who was placed there a few days ago, lost her life in the conflagration, it being found utterly impossible to rescue her.

There is good reason to believe that this catastrophe was the work of incendiaries, and the Corporation have accordingly offered a reward of $500 for the discovery and apprehension of the offenders. A more atrocious deed could scarcely be perpetrated by human depravity.—*Nashville Republican.*

Married,

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. JOHNSTON LECKY, to Miss JANE, daughter of William Cochran, of Allegheny borough.

Died,

On Sunday, the 7th inst. GEORGE WILLIAM, only child of George Breed, merchant, of this city, aged 18 months.

LEVIZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.—A supply of the above just received, and for sale by HOGAN & CO, corner of Front and Market streets; where are for sale all the *French School Books* in general use. Nov. 12—2t.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE STEAM BOAT LA GRANGE, R. P. Clarke, Master, will leave for Nashville, first rise of water. For freight or passage apply to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

November 12.—3t*

COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 20 for 1830:

33, 66, 13, 2, 50, 60, 54, 35, 61, 45.

The Prize Selling Office has been true to its Motto.

Nos. 2, 33, 50, a Prize of $1000.
Nos. 33, 61, 66, a Prize of $1000.
Nos. 45, 50, 60—2, 13, 35—2, 35, 45—2, 33, 50—Prizes of $500. All sold by

GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yales & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons indebted to DR. RYAN, the subscriber, up to April, 1830, are requested to call and settle their accounts: to those he will allow one fourth for cash. All those not settled on the 20th of December next, will be given to a Squire for collection, without any deduction, as he must settle his own accounts with others. All persons in debt to him since April last, that wish to settle their accounts, will be allowed one third for cash.

W. H. RYAN.

November 12, 1830—3t.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Monday next, the 15th instant, at the residence of John Albree, No. 87, FOURTH STREET,

Valuable Household & Kitchen Furniture,

FEATHER BEDS, &c. &c.

November 12, 1830.—1t*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, situated in Allegheny and Washington counties, containing about four hundred acres. This tract is already divided into three farms, two in Allegheny and one in Washington county. On these farms are erected two good Dwelling Houses, three Barns, and several Cabins; also a Still House on one of the farms in Allegheny, and three good Orchards.

This land is situated on the turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Washington, just half way from each place. It is considered an excellent stand for a public house. The whole or a part will be sold, to suit purchasers.

A more full description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine the premises. THOMAS HANSON.

November 12, 1830—3*

NEW ANNUAL FOR 1831.

THE MEMENTO, or *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, for 1831, embellished with four handsome engravings, and containing useful information relative to the Government of the United States, a Chronological Almanac, and ruled pages for memoranda in every day of the year.—Just received by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Nov. 12—4t *Booksellers, 35 Market street.*

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

ADELPHE SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830.—wtf.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, *Druggists*, and *Manufacturers*, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

warranted of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices, by the subscriber, at his Wholesale Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAs just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18040 prizes, amounting to			$183,040

Tickets $5 00 Halves $2 50 Quarters $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

November 9, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18049 prizes, amounting to			$183,040
27720 blanks.			

Whole Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $2 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Nov. 9, 1830.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth; but, strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,

October 15---tf *Allegheny-Town.*

IMPORTANT.

Superior Fashionable Tailoring, for Journeymen's prices only.

N. B. STARR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, at No. 9 Fifth street, a few doors from Market, where he intends to do all manner of work in his line, at Journeymen's prices, for cash only. Having acquired a complete knowledge of the business, by working in most of the principal establishments to the east, and being withal a new beginner, he is determined to do nothing but the most superior work. Those who are in the habit of getting their clothing on credit, would do well to inquire if they are not charged a profit on their work, that is to cover the losses occasioned by those who defraud the tailor, and pay nothing.—The losses occasioned in this way sometimes amount to hundreds of dollars in the course of the year, and those who pay for their clothing, pay for those losses. N. B. S. hopes, by demanding cash of all, to remedy this evil. Nov. 9—1y.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American, DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

SOUTHENNAN, a Novel, by John Galt, Esq. in 2 vols.

The Mussulman, by R. R. Madden, author of "Travels in Turkey," &c. &c.

The Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, embellished with numerous beautiful engravings.

Authorship, a Tale by a New Englander over sea.

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.

For sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

November 2---3t

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.

October 29.—1mo.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

*March 5.---tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do. do.
Bookbinders,	do. do.
Trunkmakers,	do. do.
Saddlers,	do. do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *16th October*, 1830.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, agreeably to the Charter, on *Monday, the 15th November next*; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Cashier.*

October 19—t15N.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

**** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the house of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 15th September, 1830, a RED COW, with a crop off the left ear; three or four years old; gives milk.

MEAD OLIVER,

Near N. Way's tavern, Sewickly.

Oct. 20, 1830.—3t*

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.---tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, *Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.*

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

**** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,

October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immediately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.---tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jan. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman with a family is desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in some Mercantile House. He has been employed in some of the most respectable houses in Baltimore. As employ is his object, to give his family support, a situation either of Salesman, Under Clerk, or Porter, would be acceptable. A line addressed to H. S. C. through this office, will be punctually attended to. October 15, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.---150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18---tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert: or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829---tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography. Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.